

AUTHOR: FRANK, J. J.

ABSTRACT: The effect of the drug, 5-fluorouracil, on the growth of the tumor cells, the rate of the nuclear acid synthesis, and the length of the phases of the mitotic cycle, the percent of tagged mitoses, and an in-

of the nuclear acid synthesis was determined by the radioautograph method. The length of the phases of the mitotic cycle, the percent of tagged mitoses, and an in-

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001755420014-2"

L 32768-66 EWP(f)/T-2 WW

(A)

ACC NR: AP6010126

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/003/0025/0030

AUTHOR: Orlin, A. S. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Terakly, O. V.
(Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: The study of processes in exhaust systems of two-stroke combined motors

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1966, 25-30

TOPIC TAGS: exhaust gas dynamics, engine exhaust system, exhaust gas removal system

ABSTRACT: Difficulties encountered in the design of efficient complex power blocks, particularly of their exhaust systems which incorporate the gas turbine, pulse converters, and other units, compel researchers and designers to employ overly simplified solutions and approximations leading to significant errors. Consequently, the authors consider it useful to survey the papers by numerous researchers and subject them to a critical re-appraisal leading to useful conclusions and recommendations presented in this article. The discussion extends from the influence of exhaust systems on the processes within cylinders of multicylinder and single-cylinder engines to the effects within the associated turbine of

Card 1/2

UDC 621.432.4.068.2

L 32768-66

ACC NR: AP6010126

the combined motor. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 10 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

BLG

TERSKIY, R., general-mayor inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby

Friends of the air force pilots. Radio no.2:5-6 F '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Radio operators)

(Radar)

FREYNDLING, V.A.; TERSKIY, V.G.

Conferences on minor bodies of water and the problem of a unified
fuel-power balance in the northwestern Soviet Union. Izv. Kar. i Kol'.
fil. AN SSSR no.2:144 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Hydrology--Congresses)

TERSKOV, D. Ya

Khailov deposits of magnetite in South Ural. N. S. LAVROVICH AND D. YA TERSKOV. *Mineral. Sibir'sk* 6, 463-70 (1931).

JOHN B. HILBORN
CHAS. BLANC

ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TERSHOV, G. M.

The design of grain harvesting machinery Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1949. 205 p. (50-1104)

S695.T4

TERSKOV, G.D. [deceased], dots.

Forces occurring in changing the position of working parts in
farm machinery. Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 16 no.5:16-20 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Chelyabinskiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo
khozyaystva.
(Agricultural machinery)

//F

CA

Mechanism of reversion of hemolysis. I. A. Terskov and I. I. Gitsel'zon (Krasnoyarsk Med. Inst., Krasnoyarsk, U.S.S.R.). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 79, 839-42 (1961).—Expts. with human erythrocytes in hypo- or hypertonic NaCl solns. followed spectrometrically (results given graphically) showed that in the region of 0.43-0.63% NaCl reversion of hemolysis can be regularly established by the addn. of a proper amt. of hypertonic soln. For normal human specimens the max. of reversion lies at 0.45% NaCl, with variations to 0.48 and 0.40%. Complete return of hemoglobin into the cells was not achieved, but a 60% effect was readily found. The reversion was possible only if the hemolysis was mildly done, as cell wall damage by very hypotonic solns. prevented the phenomenon. G. M. Kosolapoff

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TERSKOV, I. A.

TERSKOV, I. A. -- "Self-Recording Photoelectric Spectrophotometer and Its Use in the Analysis of Blood." Sub 7 Apr 52, Moscow State Pedagogical Institute V. I. Lenin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physico-mathematical Sciences.)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

TERSKOV, I.A.

Application of self-registering photoelectric spectrograph for
analysis of biological objects. Biokhimiia, Moskva 17 no.2:154-160
Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 24:5)

1. Krasnoyarsk Medical Institute.

TERSKOV, I. A.

USSR/Medicine - Hematology

Jul/Aug 52

"Spectrophotometric Investigation of the Reversion of Hemolysis," I. A. Terskov, I. I. Gitel'zon, Krasnoyarsk State Med Inst

"Biokhimiya" Vol 17, No 4, pp 385-391

Exptl data show that there is true reversion of hemolysis in human blood. The max effect is produced by an 0.45% soln of NaCl. The max return of hemoglobin into erythrocytes comprises 60% of hemoglobin that has gone into soln. Stabilization

236T8

With citrate has no effect on the capacity of erythrocytes to undergo reversion. If the period of storage of preserved blood is prolonged, this capacity is reduced.

PA 236T8

236T8

12R. SKOV, I. A.

GITEL'ZON, I. I.; TERSKOV, I. A.

Presence in the blood of erythrocyte groups of varied resistance.
Dokl. AN SSSR 100 no.4:821-823, P '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A. I. Oparinym.
(ERYTHROCYTES,
resist., variability in blood from same source)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36296.

Author : Gitelson, I.I., Terskov, I.A.

Inst :

Title : Method of Determination of Hemoglobin Content of Erythrocytes.

Orig Pub: Labor. delo. 1956, No 6, 6-10.

Abstract: The hemoglobin content of a single erythrocyte can be calculated more accurately by data from photoelectric determination (in %) with the aid of erythrohemometer. Hemoglobin values should be expressed in gammas. The average value of Hb content of an erythrocyte in a certain definite age group is fairly constant and is approximately 30 gammas/l erythrocyte. Tables with data are presented, giving average indices

Card : 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36296.

of blood in healthy and ill men, distribution of Hb
in gammas and count formulas for determination of
the color index.

Card : 2/2

GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Photoelectric examination of erythrocyte resistance and some results
of its application. Fisiol. zhur. 42 no.5:397-402 My '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Krasnoyarskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Krasnoyarskiy
meditsinskiy institut.

(ERYTHROCYTES

resist., determ. photoelectric method)

~~TERSKOV, I. A.~~, Doc Biol Sci -- (diss) "Spectrophotometric Study
of Large Dispersive ^{Stained} Particles of Biological Origin (Erythrocytes).
Mos-[Krasnoyarsk], 1957. 27 pp with graphs. (Mos State Univ,
Krasnoyarskst Med Inst), 120 copies. (KL, 7-58, 109)

- 14 -

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Blood. Form Elements.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26432

Author : Terskov, I.A., Gitel'son I.I.

Inst :

Title : The Method of Chemical (Acid) Erythrograms

Orig Pub : Biofizika, 1957, 2, No 2, 259-266

Abstract : Kinetics of erythrocyte (E) hemolysis (H) was measured by a photoelectric colorimeter (PEC-M). 0.002 n. solution of HCl served as hemolysing solution. Time count of H on colorimeter was performed every 30 seconds until H completion. The indicators of the apparatus were determined according to an extinction scale. The percentage-wise distribution of disintegrating E depending on time of action of acids produces a curve which is called an erythrogram (EG). Simultaneously with recording of EG, microphotographing of disintegrated E was

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Blood. Form Elements.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26432

performed. Comparison of photographs showed a regular decrease of the number of E. The curves obtained colorimetrically and microphotographically coincided in general. EG of healthy persons is constant. The maximum of H falls on 3.5 minutes (start 1.5-2 minutes, end 7-8 minutes). In diseases of the blood system, deviations from normal EG occur which characterize the percentage-wise distribution of E in accordance with stability and the dynamics of qualitative composition of E. The degree of deviation from normal gives an index calculated according to the author's formula. -- M.I. Yershovich.

Card 2/2

- 38 -

TERSKOV, I.A.; GITEL'ZON, I.I.

Dynamics of changes in red blood in acute radiation injuries [with summary in English]. Biofizika 2 no.4:523-535 '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Krasnoyarskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Terskov). 2. Krasnoyarskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Gitel'son)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ERYTHROCYTES)

7. 11. 57
GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.; LUKANICHEVA, Ye.D.

Qualitative composition of red blood in the newborn; erythrographic study. *Pediatrics* no.11:33-39 N '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Krasnoyarskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent P.Podzolkov)
(INFANTS (NEWBORN))
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

GITEL'ZON, Iosif Isayevich; TERSKOV, Ivan Aleksandrovich

[Erythrograms as a method for the clinical study of the blood]
Eritrogrammy kak metod klinicheskogo issledovaniia krovi.
Krasnoiarsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959.
246 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Physiological significance of the stability of erythrocytes
in acid media. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.6:120-133 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Erythrocytes)

GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Aftereffect ~~reaction in~~ irradiated erythrocytes. Biofizika 5
no. 2:180-182 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fiziki AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.
(ERYTHROCYTES)
(GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOLOMIYETS, N.G.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Use of ultraviolet radiation in controlling the larch ~~spinner~~.
Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 11:104-113 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Biologicheskiiy institut i Institut fiziki Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Ultraviolet rays) (Forest insects)

GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Changes in the state of erythrocytes of preserved blood as revealed
by erythrography. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5 no. 5:31-39 My '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(BLOOD—COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION) (ERYTHROCYTES)

GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Mechanism of hemolysis. Vop.biofiz., biokhim. i pat.erit. no.2:
3-10 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(HEMOLYSIS AND HEMOLYSINS)

TERSKOV, I.A.; GITEL'ZON, I.I.

Distribution of erythrocytes according to their resistance in
equilibrium or nonequilibrium of the erythron. Vop.biofiz., bio-
khim.i pat.erit. no.2:11-29 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(ERYTHROCYTES) (HEMOLYSIS AND HEMOLYSINS)

GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Regularities in the distribution of erythrocytes according to
their resistance to various hemolytics. Vop.biofiz., biokhim.
i pat.erit. no.2:30-61 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(ERYTHROCYTES) (HEMOLYSIS AND HEMOLYSINS)

TERSKOV, I.A.; SID'KO, V.Ya.

Scattering of light in an erythrocyte suspension. Vop.biofiz.,
biokhim.i pat.erit. no.2:77-93 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(ERYTHROCYTES) (LIGHT-SCATTERING)

TERSKOV, I.A.; SID'KO, F.Ya.

Determining by spectrophotometric methods the concentration of
hemoglobin and its derivatives in an erythrocyte suspension.
Vop.biofiz., biokhim.i pat.erit. no.2:94-106 '61.

(HEMOGLOBIN) (SPECTROMETRY) (ERYTHROCYTES) (MIRA 16:3)

TERSKOV, I.A.; GITEL'ZON, I.I.

Dynamics of the curves of fractional erythrocyte sedimentation.
Vop.biofiz., biokhim.i pat.erit. no.2:107-117 '61.

(BLOOD—SEDIMENTATION)

(MIRA 16:3)

POSTOVA, V.T.; GITEL'SON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Immune resistance of erythrocytes. Vop.biofiz.,biokhim.i pat.
erit. no.2:153-162 '61. (MIRA 16:3)
(ERYTHROCYTES) (IMMUNOHEMATOLOGY)

SID'KO, F.Ya.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Determining the concentration of pigments in dispersing media.

Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.2:164-170 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Krasnoyarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut i Institut fiziki
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Pigments) (Blood--Analysis and chemistry)

GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Factors influencing the resistance of the erythrocytes in a
vascular channel. *Sop.biofiz., biokhimi.i pat.erit.* no.2169-
213 '61. (ERYTHROCYTES) (IMMUNOHEMATOLOGY) (MIRA 16:3)

SID'KO, F.Ya.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Optical study of the concentration of pigments in biological scattering media. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 3:75-81 '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut i Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.

(Biological products—Optical properties)

TERSKOV, I.A.; SIDIKO, F.Ya.

Some problems in the spectrophotometry of light-diffusing suspensions. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:78-85 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i

Pedagogicheskiy institut, Krasnoyarsk.

(Spectrophotometry)

(Suspensions(Chemistry))

(Light-Scattering)

GITEL'ZON, I.I.; TERSKOV, I.A.; CHUMAKOVA, R.I.; SALANSKIY, N.M.

Bioluminescence of bacteria. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.2:
125-126 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.

TERSKOV, I.A.; KOLOMIYETS, N.G.

Attraction of the moths of the tent caterpillar *Dendrolimus sibiricus* Tschetv. (Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae) by ultraviolet light. Ent. oboz. 41 no.2:306-309 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziki i Institut biologii Sibirskogo

~~Obshchestva AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.~~

(Tuva A.S.S.R.--Tent caterpillars)
(Insect traps)

KOLOMIYETS, N.G.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Forest insects of Siberia susceptible to ultraviolet rays.

Izv. SO AN SSSR no.12. Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.3:82-90

'63.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk i Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Krasnoyarsk.

GEVEL', L.M.; TERSKOV, I.A., doktor biol. nauk; GITEL'ZON, I.I.

Fluorescence of Clorella alga. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.8 Ser.
biol.-med. nauk no.2:140-142 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasno-
yarsk.

GOMZYAKOVA, N.V.; TERSKOV, I.A.; CHERNYAVSKIY, V.A.

Quantitative content of methemoglobin in individual erythrocytes.

Izv. SO AN SSSR no.12: Ser. biol.-med. nauk no.3:122-126 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk.

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ENCLOSURE 01

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755420014-2"

TEREKOV, I.A.; KOLOMIYETS, N.G.

Observations on insect fluorescence. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.12.
Sov. Mil.-med. nauk no.3:147-150 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk i
Biologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

ACCESSION NR: AT4037716

S/2865/64/003/000/0472/0476

AUTHOR: Gitel'zon, I. I.; Terskov, I. A.; Batov, V. A.; Baklanov, O. G.;
Kovrov, B. G.

TITLE: Automation of the cultivation of unicellular organisms for use in a
closed ecological system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy
biologii, v. 3, 1964, 472-476

TOPIC TAGS: closed ecological system, automation, algae cultivation, algae,
air regeneration, manned space flight

ABSTRACT: A self-regulating system designed for controlling algae culture media
is described. It consists of a cultivator for continuous culturing of algae in
a continuously recycled medium. A constant environment is maintained by automatic
regulation of the illumination, CO₂ concentration, temperature, and other factors.
Laboratory experiments have shown that the employment of optimum conditions in an
automatic system can result in a fivefold increase in the rate of biosynthesis of
the tested culture.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4037716

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KOLEMIYETS, N.G.; TERSKOV, I.A.

Characteristics of the flight of the firefly *Lampyris noctiluca* L. (Coleoptera, Cantharididae) to the light of a quartz mercury lamp. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.8. Ser.biol.-med.nauk no.2:165-166 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk i
Biologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

L 14255-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 DATE 11/82

ACC NR: AT6003908

SOURCE CODE: UR/2865/65/004/000/0683/0686

AUTHOR: Terakov, I. A.; Gimel'zon, I. I.; Sid'ko, F. Ya.; Salyanin, V. N.;
Kovrov, B. G.; Yeroshin, I. S.; Batov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dense continuous cultivation of Chlorella under various illumination conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 4, 1965, 683-686

TOPIC TAGS: Chlorella, photosynthesis, biosynthesis, plant growth, light absorption, light biologic effect

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed with a thermophilic strain of Chlorella vulgaris in order to determine optimal lighting conditions for high concentrations of cells during intensive, continuous cultivation. Concentrations of 2×10^9 , 3×10^9 , and 4×10^9 cells per cc were used. This is equivalent to 20, 30, and 40 g of the dry biomass per liter of suspension. The algae

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L 24255-66

ACC NR: AT6003908

3

were cultivated in a flat culture vessel with a working capacity of 1.4 liters, a dark capacity of 0.25 liters, and a total working surface of 0.6 m². During the course of the experiment the temperature was held at $36.5 \pm 0.7^\circ\text{C}$, the pH was 7.35 ± 0.4 , and the thickness of the layer was 5 mm. Air containing 5% CO₂ was bubbled through the culture medium.

Previous experiments had determined that in a culture containing 30 g of dry weight of biomass per liter, an optical path 0.5 mm long through the suspension absorbed about 90% of all photosynthetically active white-light radiation. This meant that bubbling played an important role in creating consecutive light and dark phases for each cell. The mm-thick layer of culture was equally illuminated from both sides by gas-discharge lamps (DRL-1000 and ND-2) which produced favorable illumination for photosynthesis. In the experiments, 6 levels of illumination intensity were used, ranging from 0.260 up to 1.202 cal/cm²/min. As a rule the light intensity was changed from minimum to maximum and then back to minimum. The duration of such a cycle was usually 4 to 5 hours. Deviations from the selected level of intensity did not exceed $\pm 4\%$. The duration of the experiments was 6 days.

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L 14255-66

ACC NR: AT6003906

The effect of various intensities of illumination on the growth of the algae was based on the increase in the weight of the biomass expressed in grams of dry substance per liter of suspension per diem. In all cases the intensity of production tended to increase with the intensity of illumination up to a certain point. After that, additional increases in illumination failed to bring about additional increases in productivity. The leveling-off point was reached at different light intensities, ranging from 0.361 cal/cm²/min for low-density cultures (20 g/liter) to 0.791 cal/cm²/min for high-density cultures (43 g/liter). It is interesting to note that the productivity for different densities was also most identical: ranging from 36—38 g of dry weight per liter of suspension per diem.

The almost identical maximum productivity of the various cultures may be explained by the fact that high concentrations of cells make the medium optically very dense. When the thickness of the culture layer is fixed, the average level of illumination of the cells becomes a function of surface illumination and culture density. The light falling on the cells, along with the productivity of individual cells, drops rapidly as culture density increases. It was found that the intensity of biosynthesis of cells at 20 g/liter is nearly

Card 3/4

L 14255-66

ACC NR: AT6003908

three times as great as that of cells at 43 g/liter. Consequently, the total productivity of high-density cultures at high illumination can be increased only by increasing the surface area accepting the light. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

[ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUBJ CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

FW
Card 4/4

L 13077-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 IJP(c) JK

ACC NR: AP5028917

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/003/0692/0695

AUTHOR: Gitel'zon, I. I.; Kovrov, B. G.; Terskov, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mathematical description of the process of uninterrupted cultivation of water microorganisms

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 3, 1965, 692-695

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, biologic ecology, mathematic method

ABSTRACT: Due to the increased use of uninterrupted cultivation of microorganisms, it became important to develop a strictly quantitative description of such processes. The mathematical approach proposed by numerous authors describes the process usually by the dependence of the growth rate and cell multiplication on external and internal parameters. The present article follows a different, so-called "population" approach, in which the object of the analysis is the cell population viewed as a whole. The continuous culture is defined as a process satisfying the equation

$$v_1 = v_2 \neq 0,$$

(1)

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.809.33

L 13077-66

ACC NR: AP5028917

where v_1 is the rate of transfer of the element with the nutrient medium into the reactor; v_2 is the total velocity of the discharge from the reactor of all the phases involved (cellular biomass, liquid, and gas). The continuity of the process is secured if Equation (1) is valid for each element of the nutrient medium. The author develops the complete theory for the case of static density cultivation, the mathematical condition of which is

$$dD / dt = 0, \quad (2)$$

where D is the biomass concentration in the microorganism suspension. The paper was presented by Academician A. A. Imshenetskiy, 9 Jan 65. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06, 12 / SUBM DATE: 09Jan65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

TERSKOV, I., prof.; KOLOMIYETS, N., doktor biolog. nauk

Trap with a PRK-7 lamp. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.9:
46 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR.

L 07168-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6036273

SOURCE CODE: UR/0290/66/000/002/0003/0015

AUTHOR: Gitel'zon, I. I.; Kovrov, B. G.; Terskov, I. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Siberian Division, AN S, Krasnoyarsk (Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Characteristics of the process of continuous cultivation of unicellular algae

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Izvestiya. Seriya biologo-meditsinskikh nauk, no. 2, 1966, 3-15

TOPIC TAGS: plant physiology, algae, life support system, photosynthesis, plant metabolism, plant development

ABSTRACT: Equations reflecting the various quantitative characteristics of the continuous cultivation of unicellular algae are developed and rationalized. This comprehensive article is broken down into the following sections: 1) classification of cultivation processes; 2) fundamental equations for a continuous, stable-density culture; 3) change in the elementary composition of cells; 4) instability of biomass concentration during a stationary process; 5) the gaseous nutrition of algae; 6) water loss due to evaporation; 7) change in the volume of a suspension during cultivation; 8) accumulation of metabolites in a culture medium; 9) the quasi-continuous process. Orig. art. has: 43 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUM DATE: 22Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 5104

Card 1/1

UDC: 582.26:502

TERS KOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Approximate calculation of control-action relations in
systems with combined control according to incomplete
data on the system. Trudy MAI no.146:71-91 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Automatic control)

TERSKOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Principles of calculating systems with combined control.

Trudy MAI no. 134:5-15 '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Servomechanisms)

TERSKOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problems of calculating and designing systems with combined
control. Trudy MAI no.134:46-77 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Automatic control)

40602

S/535/62/000/146/006/007
1011/1211

26 2195 2214

AUTHOR: Terskov, V. G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: An approximate design of the transmittances for the controlling force in systems with a combined control based on incomplete data on the system

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsonny institut. Trudy, no. 146, 1962, Avtomatizirovannyye privody i ikh elementy 71-91

TEXT: It was shown in previous work by the same author that the adding of a complementary signal from the controlling force to a servo system controlled by the error improves its dynamic accuracy and other properties. Two design methods are described. The first one aims at equating to zero the error coefficients. Based on previous work by the same author [Ref. 2: Osnovy teorii rascheta sistem s kombinirovannyn upravleniyen (The foundations of the design theory of systems with combined control), colln. "Elementy i privody silovykh sledyashchikh system" Trudy MAI, no. 134, Oborongiz, 1961], a general form of transmittance for the signal of the controlling force is chosen. It is shown that it can be calculated by knowing the transmittance of the original system from the error to the point where the new signal is introduced, and the coefficients of the velocity and acceleration errors of the original system. The order of the invariance can be increased from the original first to the fourth inclusive. There must be a possibility for tuning the transmittances and rules for making it easier and speeding it up. The solution is the possibility of tuning the transmittance coefficients

Card 1/2

An approximate design of the...

S/535/62/000/146,006/007
1011/1211

of each of the derivatives independently and checking it by introducing step changes in the input (change in the angular velocity, then in the acceleration and so on). The case where passive two-parts are used and the tuning cannot be done independently is discussed. The second method of design, using the form of the frequency response, is based on the assumption that the original transfer function is multiplied by a ratio of two polynomials in p to yield the transfer function of the new system. This ratio can be approximated by a polynomial. Its coefficients can be evaluated in terms of the transmittance coefficients of the complementary signal. By knowing the original frequency response, the velocity error coefficient and the transmittance from the error to the point where the new signal is introduced one can calculate the added transmittance, thus increasing the order of the system invariance to not less than the second and obtaining a flat frequency response from zero frequency up to the cut-off frequency. A procedure for the final tuning is suggested. When designing the new transmittance by the second method very high errors in acceleration and velocity of acceleration are possible. When the design is based on the first method the frequency response approaches very nearly the flat form, but the phase characteristic is inadequate. Maximum allowable phase shifts are calculated and if the phase shifts is larger, a detuning in the transmittance of the highest derivative will improve that without lowering the order of the invariance. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

REF(1)/EWT(a)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3--Pc-4/Pr-4--

RM/WW/HAY/LJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AF3001353

S/0048/63/027/006/0754/0757

AUTHOR: Terskoy, Ya. A.; Bolotin, B. M.; Brudz', V. G.; Drapkina, D. A.

TITLE: Effect of the substituent on the luminescence of azomethynes [Report of the Eleventh Conference on Luminescence held in Minsk from 10 to 15 September 1962]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 6, 1963, 754-757

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence of azomethynes, salicylaldehyde derivatives, hydroxynaphthaldehyde derivatives

ABSTRACT: A number of substances containing an azomethyne group are known to exhibit strong luminescence in the crystalline state. Hence investigation of crystalline azomethynes and their luminescence is of practical and theoretical interest. The authors synthesized and investigated 4 azomethynes: derivatives of salicyl- and beta-hydroxynaphthaldehydes, using procedures described in the literature, and five derivatives of para-dimethyl-aminotenzaldehyde. The spectra of the former in the powdered state were recorded

Card 1/3

L 9861-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001353

2

On an ISP-51 spectrograph with an FEP-1 attachment and an FEU-17 photomultiplier at room temperature, the spectra of azo compounds dissolved in the crystalline solutions of organic solvents were measured. The authors (V. A. Kuznetsov, V. I. Kurukrametov, N. N. Spiridonov) also carried out measurements by means of a 1 spektroskopiya, 11, 606, 1961 and Logad, AN SSSR, 143, 1143, 1962; inferred that the luminescence of azo compounds and azometrynes is connected with hydrogen bond as relation leading formation of a quasi-aromatic six-membered ring. The present results indicate that this factor, while favorable, is not decisive; strong luminescence persists in frozen solutions where intermolecular H-bonding is impossible. The authors attribute the intense luminescence of crystalline azometrynes to inductive or field action of the substituents. The data may prove useful in guiding the choice of substituents to obtain bright luminescence in the series of meta-substituted derivatives. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Substances)

Card 2/3

I. 01271-66 EWT(I)/EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EWP(j) IJP(c)/RPL WA/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020816

UR/0048/65/029/008/1425/1428

AUTHOR: Terskoy, Ya. A.; Erudz', V. G.

TITLE: Concerning transfer of electronic excitation energy in rigid solutions of organic luminophors / Report, 13th Conference on Luminescence held in Khar'kov 25 June to 1 July 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 8, 1965, 1425-1428

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, electron energy, energy transfer, solution property, organic compound, polymethylmethacrylate

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the adequacy of the theory of Th. Förster (Z. Naturforschg., 4a, 321, 1949) and M.D. Galanin (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 28, 485, 1955) to describe the radiationless transfer of electron excitation energy in rigid solutions of organic luminophors, the authors have investigated the luminescence of solutions in polymethylmethacrylate of mixtures of 1,4-di-(2-phenyl)-oxazolybenzene (which serves as donor) and an organic luminophor which they call "lyumogen No. 1", the structure of which they do not disclose for patent reasons. The luminescence spectra were excited in 3 to 6 micron thick films on quartz substrates. The quantum efficiency of radiationless transfer was deter-

Card 1/3

L 01271-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020816

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 mined by comparing the luminescence intensity of the acceptor when the solution was excited in the absorption band of the donor with the corresponding intensity when the exciting radiation was in the absorption band of the acceptor. The angle of incidence on the film of the exciting radiation was approximately 12° , and correction was made for radiative energy transfer due to multiple reflection of donor luminescence. It was found that the theory accurately reproduces the acceptor concentration dependence of the quantum efficiency of radiationless energy transfer, but only for a value of the fundamental parameter that exceeds the calculated value by some 60%. Similar results have been obtained by other authors for different systems. The quantum efficiency of radiationless energy transfer was independent of the donor concentration; from this it is concluded that the discrepancy between theory and experiment cannot be due to energy migration via donor molecules. It is suggested that the discrepancy may be due to an incorrect treatment of the effect of the dielectric constant of the solvent in the derivation of the theoretical formula. In order to test this conjecture, further experiments with different solvents will be required. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 01271-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020816

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institute khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and High Purity Chemicals)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, GC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 13296-66

ACC NR: AP6000331

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0020/0020

INVENTOR: Drapkina, D. A.; Brudz', V. G.; Terskoy, Ya. A.; Doroshina, N. I.;
Plitina, I. P.; Korol'kova, O. N.

21
6

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for producing a phosphorogen of red 630-(639)-5-(4'-diethylamino-benzylidene)-barbituric acid. Class 12, No. 175969 [announced by the All Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and Especially Pure Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistyykh khimicheskikh Veshchestv)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 20

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorescent material, luminescence, surface active agent

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing a phosphorogen of red 630-(639)-5-(4'-diethylaminobenzylidene)-barbituric acid by condensation of barbituric acid with 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde in the presence of an alkali. The luminescence intensity of the product is increased by conducting the

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.854.5.07

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L 13296-66

ACC NR: AP6000331

condensation in a aqueous medium in the presence of surface-active agents, e.g.
OP-7.

SUB COLE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Jun64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

jw
Card 2/2

TERSL, S.

General collection of woolen fabrics for 1960. p. 260.

TEXTIL. (Ministerstvo lehkého průmyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 14, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

TERSL, VI.

Standardization in the clock and watch making industry. Jemna
mech opt 7 no.11:353-354 N '62.

1. Chronotechna Sternberk.

TER-STEPANOSYAN, A. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) ^{on} "Toward the Problem
of Treating Late Complications from Penetrating Wounds of the
Chest Cavity Involving Damage to the Pleura and ~~the~~ Lung". Yerevan,
1958. 19 pp, incl. cover. (Yerevan Sc~~ial~~^{al}. Res~~earch~~^{earch} Inst. of
Traumatology and ~~Orthopedic~~ Orthopedia of the Ministry of Health
~~of the~~ Armenian SSR). 250 copies. (KL 34-58, 102)

37

TERSTEPANOVA, G. A.

Hydraulic mining Moskva, Stroivoenmorizdat, 1948. 118 p. (50-15565)

TN278.Th

TERSKOV, V.G.

8(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3393
SOV/11-M-113

Moscow. Aviatsonnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

O dinamicheskikh svoystvakh sledyashchikh privodov; sbornik statey (On the Dynamic Properties of Servodrives; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 78 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 113) 6,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya *

Ed. (Title page): S.V. Kostina, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent;
Ed. (Inside book): S.I. Bumshteyn, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House:
S.I. Vinogradskaya; Tech.: V.I. Oreshkina; Managing Ed.: A.S.
Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers working in the field of electric and hydraulic servomechanisms, and for students taking courses at electronic and aeronautical institutions of higher learning.

COVERAGE: This book contains four articles on problems of stability and dynamic accuracy of electric and hydraulic servomechanisms. A study is made of the effect

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On the Dynamic Properties of Servodrives

SOV/3393

of a mechanism's parameters on its dynamic properties and ways of increasing the precision of servomechanisms in electrochemical equipment of systems. References appear at the end of each article.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AC/gmp
4-26-60

TER-STEPANYAN, G.I.

Measurement of fissures caused by soil creep. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.
FMET nauk 1. no.1:17-20 '48. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Earth movements)

TER-STEPANYAN, G.I.

Capillarity

Conditions of equilibrium of fluid in the capillary system. Dokl. AN Arm SSR, 13 No. 1 '51

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November, 1952 UNCL.

TER-STEPANYAN, G.I.

**Effect of forms and distribution of particles on the displacement
process in subsoils. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.MET nauk 1 no.2:**

167-185 '52.

(MIRA 9:8)

(Soil mechanics)

TER-STEPANYAN O I

- Conditions for equilibrium of a capillary system and external medium. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Ser.FMET nauk 5 no.3:11-15 '52. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Capillarity)

TER-STEPANYAN, G.I.; BELYANKIN, D.S., akademik.

On one possible way of filtration from water reservoirs. Dokl. AN
SSSR 91 no.4:923-925 Ag '53. (MIRA 6:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Belyankin). 2. Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Armyskoy SSSR (for Ter-Stepanyan).
(Reservoirs) (Soil percolation)

TER-STEPANYAN, G.I. , inzhener.

Nomogram for the granular analysis of soils. Gidr.stroi.23
no.1:48-3 of cover. '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Soils--Analysis) (Nomography (Mathematics))

TER-STEPANYAN, G. I.

TER-STEPANYAN, G. I.: "Underground creeping of slopes and methods of studying it." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst. Yerevan, 1955. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN TECHNICAL SCIENCE)

So.: Knizhnaya letopis' No 15, 1956, Moscow

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755420014-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755420014-2"

DR-STEFANIAN, S., Chief of the Laboratory of Soil Mechanics,
Geology, Geological Institute, Armenian Academy of Sciences,
Yerevan, USSR

"Long-term Strength of Clays and Depth Creep of Slopes," a paper
submitted at the 4th International Conference of the International Society
of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, London, 12-24 Aug 57.

[References five Soviet papers]

TER-STEPANYAN, G.I.

Fighting landslides by stages. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. geol. i geog. nauk
10 no.3:59-65 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Landslides)

~~TER-STEPANYAN, G.I.~~
TER-STEPANYAN, G.I.

Study of the deep creep of slopes. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. geol. i geog.
nauk 10 no.4:101-114 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN ArmSSR.
(Landslides)

[illegible]

TER-STEPANYAN, G.I.

Classification of landslide fractures. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser.
geol. i geog. nauk 11 no. 5:29-45 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Arm. SSR.
(Landslides)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
pp 166-167 (USSR) 15-57-1-1041

AUTHOR: Ter-Stepanyan, G. I.

TITLE: Testing Filtration in Argillaceous Soils (K voprosu o
fil'tratsionnykh ispytaniyakh glinistyykh gruntov)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN ArmSSR, 1955, Vol 20, Nr 5, pp 185-192

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a plan for testing argillaceous
soils for filtration during variable pressure, per-
mitting movement of water in the sample with upward
and downward flow and not requiring a compressing
piston. A compound filtration meter or any general
filtration meter may be used in the experiments (see
Figure). A micromanometer-piezometer with two glass
tubes is attached to the compound filtration meter.
The tubes are connected to zones above and below the
sample of soil. Rising and descending currents of
water in the sample are produced by corresponding

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Testing Filtration in Argillaceous Soils (Cont.)

15-57-1-1041

arrangements in the levels in the tubes. The proposed method permits a precise application to clays of the principal procedure of N. M. Gersevanov (Sob. soch., T. II. M., 1948, 327-355) in which gas separation from filtering water is completely eliminated. To accomplish this, it is necessary for the water level in both tubes to be somewhat higher than in the second tube, but the difference in levels should be less than the height of the sample. The equation for calculation is

$$K = - \frac{f_2 d}{F(1+A)t} \log \left(\frac{H_2(1+A)}{H_1} - A \right), \text{ where}$$

$$A = \frac{f_2}{F_1 + f_1}; \quad K \text{ is the filtration coefficient; } H_1 \text{ and } H_2 \text{ are the}$$

pressures in the second tube at times t_1 and t_2 ; F is the cross-sectional area of the soil sample; F_1 is the area of free surface of the internal zone of the compound filtration meter; f_1 and f_2 are

Card 2/4

Testing Filtration in Argillaceous Soils (Cont.)

15-57-1-1041

the cross-sectional areas of the tubes of the piezometer; and $t = t_1 - t_2$. To simplify, the above equation is converted to a formula for determining the filtration coefficient by a change only in the single equation

$$K = \frac{f \cdot d}{F t} \log \frac{H_1}{H_2} .$$

The generalized equation is

$$K = 2.3 \frac{f}{F} d \frac{1 + \epsilon}{1 + \epsilon_0} \frac{u}{t} \log \frac{H_1}{H_2} \text{ cm/sec , where } f \text{ is the cross-}$$

sectional area of the tube in the piezometer, in cm^2 ; ϵ is the coefficient of porosity of the soil during testing for filtration;

ϵ_0 is the initial coefficient of porosity of the soil; $u = \frac{\gamma_t}{\gamma_0}$

is the temperature correction for changes in viscosity of the water, equal to the ratio of the coefficient of viscosity γ_t of the water

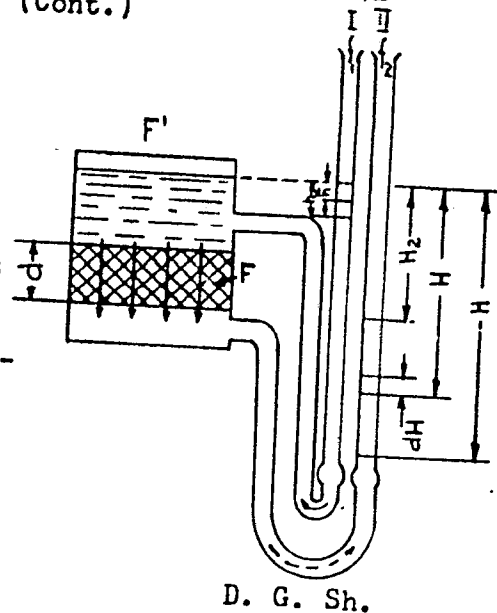
Card 3/4

Testing Filtration in Argillaceous Soils (Cont.)

15-57-1-1041

at the given temperature T_0 to the coefficient of viscosity η_0 of the water at a temperature of 100° ; t is the time interval in seconds during which the water pressure, according to the piezometer indicator, changes from H_1 to H_2 in one second. The last equation permits the following to be calculated: 1) at $\epsilon = 0$, the initial filtration coefficient K_0 ; 2) at $\epsilon = \epsilon_0$, the full filtration coefficient of non-compacted soil K ; and 3) at $\epsilon = \epsilon_1$, the full filtration coefficient of preliminarily compacted soil K_1 , in which ϵ_1 is the coefficient of porosity of the soil after compaction.

Card 4/4



SOV/14-57-12-25566
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12,
p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ter-Stepanyan, G. I.

TITLE: Observations of Slide Movements (Tseli i vozmozhnosti
nablyudeniy za dvizheniyem opolznei)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. geol. i gidrogeol. ArmSSR, Yerevan,
AN ArmSSR, 1956, pp 91-107

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the linear, angular, and photo-
grammetric methods for observing slide movements, and
also the methods for determining vertical displacements
by geometrical and trigonometrical surveying. He
makes a critical estimate of these methods and pro-
poses a new complex polydirectional method (using no
less than four lines of sight) of benchmarks and
bearing lines. He has successfully used this method
to determine slide movements in Transcaucasia and the

Card 1/2

SOV/14-57-12-25566

Observations of Slide Movements (Cont.)

Ul'yanovsk region. It allowed him to obtain precise results with a small expenditure of effort. Locations of benchmarks on a sliding area can be determined with an accuracy of 3 mm to 5 mm on a horizontal projection. A bibliography of 16 titles is included.

Card 2/2

A. P. G.

SOV/124-58-5-5870

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 133 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gol'dshteyn, M.N., Ter-Stepanyan, G.I.

TITLE: Long-term Strength of Clay and the Creep in Depth of Slopes
(Dlitel'naya prochnost' glin i glubinnaya polzuchest' sklonov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy k 4-mu Mezhdunar. kongressu po mekhan.
gruntov i fundamostro. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp
43-51

ABSTRACT: The first part (by M.N. Gol'dshteyn) investigates the influence of load removal and subsequent recovery on clay with stiff (plastic) and semisolid consistency. A rheological model and a simple logarithmic empirical formula for the long-term strength are presented. Preliminary experiments requiring confirmation by a more substantial investigation have shown that the relative deformation just prior to failure is independent of the duration of load application. A method of determining the long-term strength according to a single sample is suggested. In the second part (by G.I. Ter-Stepanyan) one of the preliminary phases of sliding, named flow in depth (creep in depth) of slopes is examined. A formula in the form of an

Card 1/2